

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The greatest effect on the thrips population appeared to be the combination of UV light and weather conditions inside the greenhouses. Inside the greenhouses, the weather conditions are mostly controlled. On the other hand, the outside conditions are quite variable and uncontrolled. This included heavy rainfall, high relative humidity and high wind. Fluctuation of temperature can be one of the strongest influences under the protective cultivation system.

The number of chili thrips on chili plants grown outside the screenhouse is higher than in UV opaque screenhouse and UV open screenhouse. The effect of rain outside is able to reduce number of thrips while the rainproof screenhouse could be the shelter for thrips and aphid. UV light affects the insect approach to the host plant at beginning of the experiment.

We concluded that the chilli thrips has the most attraction to UV light in the lab and outside conditions. The yellow bug light was able to reduce the attraction of the number of thrips because the yellow color of the bulb has a repellent effect on the chilli thrips. We also concluded that the warm white light also has a second highest attraction rate to the chilli thrips.

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